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153 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York 10, N. Y.

Executive Registry
3-3274

New International Year Book
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

October 8, 1952

Walter Bedell Smith, Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear General Smith:

As we are now working on the schedule for the production of the next edition of the New International Year Book we invite your cooperation by asking you to prepare an article for us with the title and specifications as follows:

Article: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Space quota: 375 words (approx.)

Period under review: Calendar year 1952

Deadline: November 20, 1952

Important events and developments occurring between the deadline and the end of the calendar year (Dec. 31) may be recorded on the printer's galley proof which would be sent to you for perusal and confirmation. May we be assured that you will have this important article prepared for the next edition of the Year Book?

Sincerely yours,

Henry E. Vizetelly
Editor

Enclosure: tear sheet
copy paper

CATHOLIC

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But, alone among the satellite nations, Poland still has the majority of her priests and bishops functioning, still has a small Catholic press and a semblance of a school system.

Yugoslavia. While Yugoslavia is not presently a Russian satellite, her policy toward the Church continues to be in strict accord with Communist theory. On Apr. 6, 1951, the United States Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, in a report to Congress, noted that, "the Yugoslav Government has been harsher in its treatment of the Roman Catholic Church" than of the other religious groups. The year 1951 saw no mitigation of that treatment. During the year, the number of arrests of clergy were fewer than in previous years, but several trials of priests and groups of seminarians materially increased the number of clerics in prison. Persistent rumors, from Belgrade, of an imminent amnesty for priests in jail failed to materialize.

Besides the 378 priests murdered since 1946, there are now over 400 priests in various jails and camps. The largest number of priests in one camp is the group of 280 reported among the 10,000 prisoners in the camp of Starogradiska in Slovenia. Many nuns are said to be among the inmates of the camp for women at Stolac in Herzegovina. A train wreck in Croatia revealed Bishop Peter Cule of Mostar among the group of chained prisoners in transportation, tied to the Serbian Orthodox Bishop of Sarajevo. In December, under some pressure from abroad, Tito decided to transfer Archbishop Aloysius Stepinac of Zagreb from the Lepoglava prison to "compulsory residence" in his native village of Krasic in Croatia.

China. Four hundred years of missionary activity came to an abrupt end in 1951 with the general expulsion of all foreign missionaries. The external organization of the Catholic Church has been destroyed, but no tendency to apostasy has been shown by the 4,500,000 Chinese Catholics. In the two years of their domination, the Communists of China copied the methods of the Communists of Eastern Europe to the letter: an initial friendly approach was followed by special taxation, confiscatory fines, charges of landlordism, collaboration and exploitation. Then came swift confiscations, arrests, public trials before "people's courts," and general condemnations. An attempt, however, to create a "Chinese Peoples' Catholic Church" in Shanghai was a distinct failure, even though thousands of forged names of real Catholics were published as adhering to it.

About 50 bishops and administrators are now in prison; 30 others have been expelled. About 1,400 Catholic missionaries were expelled during 1951, after suffering great indignities and tortures. Added to the 500 expelled in 1950, the total is now almost 2,000. The remaining 1,700 missionaries are under some form of arrest. The native Chinese priests, about 4,000 in number, await a more uncertain fate. Some have already become martyrs.

Missions. The progress of the Church in the areas of foreign missions over the past 25 years was summarized by Pope Pius XII in an encyclical letter, *Evangelii Praecones*, June 21, 1951. The number of mission districts increased from 400 to 600, and the number of native and foreign priests in the missions rose from 14,800 to 26,800. The majority of priests now in the foreign missions are native clergy. The number of Catholics has increased from 15 million to 28 million. There are areas, however, where a flourishing missionary activity has been destroyed, at least in its externals: Mongolia, China, Northern Korea, and the parts of Indochina under the control of the Viet-Minh party.

United States. Statistical. The *Official Catholic Directory* for 1951 reported the Catholic population of the United States, including Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands, to be 28,634,878 as of Jan. 1, 1951. This shows an increase of 868,787 during 1950, of whom 121,000 are adult converts. At the beginning of the year, there were 14,709 parishes, served by 43,889 priests. From elementary schools to universities, there were 11,767 educational institutions, with more than 3 million pupils. Almost 100,000 beds are available in 759 Catholic hospitals.

During 1951, 4 new dioceses were created: Greensburg, by separation from Pittsburgh in western Pennsylvania; Dodge City in western Kansas; Yakima in the state of Washington; and Juneau in southern Alaska. A new ecclesiastical province was created by raising the diocese of Seattle (established 1850) to the rank of an archdiocese; its suffragan sees are Spokane, Yakima, Juneau, and the Vicariate Apostolic of Alaska. The number of archdioceses thus comes to 24, and the number of dioceses to 107, including the Vicariate Apostolic of Alaska.

Events. On Laetare Sunday, Feb. 25, 1951, the bishops of the country made a general appeal to raise 5 million dollars for the overseas relief of war-stricken areas. At Thanksgiving again, they conducted a nationwide campaign to collect food, clothing, and medicines for the same areas, but principally for Korea. The bishops also sponsored the immigration of about 35 percent of the individuals admitted into the country under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. At their annual meeting in Washington they issued a joint pastoral letter appealing for a restoration of morality in all walks of life (text in *N.Y. Times*, Nov. 17).

References. Camille M. Cifarrara, *The Vatican and the Kremlin*; Gary McEoin, *The Communist War on Religion*; R. M. Huber, *Our Bishops Speak* (National Pastoral Letters of the American Bishops from 1919 to 1951).

—FRANCIS GLIMM

CENSUS. Bureau of the. A branch of the U.S. Department of Commerce which serves as the major fact-finding and statistical service agency for the Government. It conducts the Decennial Census and other censuses, and collects and publishes information on the characteristics and activities of the people of the United States in the fields of population, housing, agriculture, manufactures, business, mineral industries, State and local governments, and other subjects. Director: Roy V. Peel.

CENTRAL AMERICA. A geographical region in the Americas, bounded on the north by Mexico and on the south by Colombia. It comprises BRITISH HONDURAS, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, and the PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. The National Security Act of 1947. (Public Law 253, 80th Congress, 1st session), became effective in September, 1947. Section 101 of this Act established the National Security Council, with the function of advising the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security.

The National Security Act provided further (Section 102), for the establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency, under the direction of the National Security Council. The Agency recommends to the National Security Council various measures for the coordination of intelligence activities of the

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Government relating to the national security. This coordination is particularly important in determining primary fields of intelligence responsibility of the various Departments and agencies.

The Agency works to prevent overlapping functions in the collection and dissemination of intelligence; to eliminate duplicate roles and missions; and to eliminate duplicate services in carrying out these functions. It makes continual surveys of all Government agencies to ascertain their requirements in foreign intelligence and to make certain that these requirements are fulfilled.

The Agency is charged by law with performing, for the benefit of Departmental intelligence agencies, additional functions of common concern which can be more efficiently performed centrally—for example, the exploitation of foreign documents captured during World War II in all theaters. It translates and exploits current magazines and technical works, from all foreign sources. It monitors foreign radio broadcasts of news and propaganda, and public statements of leading figures abroad.

One of the greatest contributions that the Central Intelligence Agency makes is in the preparation of national intelligence estimates which will not be slanted in the interest of any one Department. Rather, it seeks to present an over-all picture—a balanced national intelligence estimate, including all pertinent data. From this, the President and appropriate authorities can draw a well-rounded picture in formulating their policies.

—WALTER BEDELL SMITH

CEYLON. A British self-governing island Dominion situated in the Indian Ocean south of India. Ceylon attained full dominion status on Feb. 4, 1948. Capital, Colombo.

Area and Population. The area of Ceylon is 25,332 square miles. Population (1951 est.): 7,539,000, of whom about two-thirds were Sinhalese, one-tenth Tamils from Southern India, and the remainder Moors (Ceylon and Indian) and others. Density of population: 298 per square mile. Urban population: 15 percent of total. Chief cities (1946 pop.): Colombo, 362,000; Jaffna, 63,000; Dehiwala—Mt. Lavinia, 56,900; Kandy, 51,200; Moratuwa, 50,700; Galle, 49,000.

Education and Religion. In 1945 a free educational system extending from the kindergarten to the university came into operation. Schools are Sinhalese, Tamil, English and bilingual, with a total enrollment in 1949 of about 1,250,000. Higher education is given at the University of Ceylon (established 1942) and Ceylon Technical College. About 50 percent of adults and 80 percent of school-age children are literate, giving the country the highest Asian literacy rate next to Japan. The majority of the inhabitants are Buddhist in religion, with Hindus, Christians and Moslems the only other important groups.

Production. The economy is specialized, with three agricultural products dominating. In 1950 coconuts occupied 920,000 acres, rubber 655,000, and tea 534,000. Rubber production in 1950 was 114,000 tons, surpassing the previous high record of 1943. Ceylonese owned 61 percent of the rubber acreage, Europeans 36 percent and other nationals 3 percent. Livestock consists chiefly of horned cattle (1,248,747 in 1949). Many minerals, including gems, are produced. Under the Government's far-reaching industrial program, factories for producing plywood, leather, and shoes, and other articles utilizing native products, have already been established.

Foreign Trade. Ceylon had a favorable balance of

trade in 1950, with exports at \$328.2 million and imports at \$245 million, giving an export surplus of \$83.2 million. In the first 9 months of 1951, trade continued to increase, with exports \$306 million, and the export surplus \$59 million for the period. Chief exports (1951, 9 months): tea, \$131 million; rubber, \$91 million. Chief imports: food, drink, and tobacco, \$114 million, of which grain and flour imports were \$66 million.

Net earnings of United States dollars for 1950 were above \$62 million. Ceylon's exports to the United States in the first half of 1951, chiefly rubber, tea, and graphite, were \$33 million (\$25 million in the first half of 1950). Imports from the United States were \$9 million (\$3 million in the first half of 1950). Increased purchases were made of cotton cloth, machinery and vehicles, petroleum products, powdered milk, tobacco, and chemicals.

Transportation. Railway mileage in 1950 was 894. There were 6,862 miles of motor roads and 120 miles of inland waterways. In 1949, 3,730 vessels (11.3 million tons) entered the ports and 3,515 vessels (10.9 million tons) were cleared. Port traffic showed an increase over 1948, partly because of commercial growth and partly because of emphasis on port development. Air Ceylon operates both regional and international services, and Colombo is a port of call for international airlines operating from Europe to Australia.

Finance. The budget for 1951-52 estimated revenue at \$204 million and expenditure at \$281 million, giving a deficit of \$77 million. The deficit was to be financed almost entirely by borrowing. The chief sources of revenue are customs duties (\$116 million), followed by income tax, estate duty, stamps and excess profits duty, and minor income. Profit and income tax rates were increased in 1951 as a result of the gains made by the export industries. The public debt in July, 1951, was \$103 million.

Government. Executive power is vested in a Governor General appointed by the Crown. Legislative power (as from Independence Day, Feb. 4, 1948) rests with a Parliament of two chambers: a Senate and a House of Representatives. There is a Cabinet and Prime Minister responsible to Parliament. Since the elections of 1947 the United National Party has been dominant in a coalition Government. Governor General, Lord Soulbury (appointed July 6, 1949); Prime Minister, Minister for Defense, Minister for External Affairs, D.S. Senanayake.

Events, 1951. Ceylon prospered greatly in 1951. The country's many advantages included a relatively high level of competence and far-sightedness in the national administration and a strategic position in the possession of highly-priced natural products, including rubber and tea. High prices for exports sent money pouring into the country, until even the national Treasury seemed to suffer from an embarrassment of riches. Annual expenditure was about 10 times that of the period before World War II, making it possible to allow substantial sums for the country's development program and at the same time to allot 40 percent to the social services.

Rapid progress was made in the \$10 million, multi-purpose, irrigation and hydro-electric Gal Oya River project, and it was announced in October that completion was due in November, 1951, a year ahead of schedule. An American team had been at work on the dam for some time. The development will enable 100,000 acres to be cultivated with rice and 250,000 persons to live where, until recently, the terrain was uninhabited jungle.

Foreign Aid. Under the technical aid agreement

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